FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,544.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 54.]

A Valentine.

A Valentine! Ah, can it be
That some one has addressed to me
These lines, so sweet and tender?
Name or initial is not set
Upon the page, and yet—and yet
I think I know the sender.

What though the writing be disguised,
And many a little trick devised
To aid the fond deception;
St. Valentine proves the key
That spells the little mystery
The moment of reception.

We may be right, we may be wrong;
For lack of confirmation strong
We give the rein to fancy,
And let her wander at her will,
And her bright destiny fulfil
In fields of necromancy.

And Valentines would lose their charm
If they at once could doubt disarm
Ere yet the seal was broken;
And so the deeper the disguise,
The more delightful the surprise,
And sweeter is the token.

—*Josephine Pollard, in the World.*

How North Carolina was Advertised.—The New Berne *Journal* says that last week Col. Pardee addressed the citizens of Trenton and vicinity on the present and prospective prosperity of North Carolina. He remarked that the first intimation that he had of the vast resources of North Carolina was given him at Atlanta, Ga., at the exposition there. Then again at Boston. He said that North Carolina at Boston opened the eyes of all New England and Canada; so much so that there were now in this State over four hundred persons spying out her rich minerals and agricultural resources. He said that North Carolina was destined to be one of the greatest manufacturing States of the Southern United States, and had everything in her borders that was needed to make her citizens rich and prosperous, if they would properly develop them. North Carolina was rich in minerals; her agricultural lands were the equal of other States; while her forests abounded with vast timbers, which had scarcely been touched, with game of every kind. Our rivers and sounds were filled with fish, and our oysters could be planted and cultivated to a vast extent. He said that the Atlanta Exposition had been a great advertisement to North Carolina, so had the Boston Exposition; and that our next State Fair would be our crowning effort.

The Debate that was All One-Sided.—The long-promised bloody shirt debate took place in the United States Senate, and a very one sided debate it was. Senators Sherman and Mahone spoke long and eloquently of the wrongs inflicted on the colored voters in the late slave States, and their Democratic opponents answered by equally eloquent flashes of silence. Senator Sherman's resolution of investigation was passed by a strict party vote.

The action of the Democratic Senators is to be commended. If the resolution was intended by Mr. Sherman as a mere piece of political buncombe, he has been allowed to have his own way, and no foolish and hot-headed, fire eating speeches have been made to be published and scattered broadcast among Northern voters as the sentiments of the Democratic party in the coming campaign. If, on the contrary, the coming investigation should show, as quite possibly it may, that injustice was done the colored voters in the Danville and Copiah riots, the Democrats of the Senate will not be on record as having defended the outrages in advance of the investigation.

It may well be hoped that the policy pursued by the Democrats of the Senate on Tuesday will be persisted in to the end of the session. There can be but little time wasted in useless political debate when only one side indulges in it. There will be the more time to attend to the legitimate business if the political harangues languish for want of partisan fuel. There is enough of practical legislation needed to occupy the undivided attention of every Senator during a long session. That party which gives the most attention to the necessary business of the country and the least to a forced manufacture of political capital will stand best in the eyes of the class of independent, intelligent voters who are to decide between parties in the coming contest.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Skye Croffers.—A colony of Scotch people, numbering about 350, says the Rockingham *Rocket*, will set sail for this county from Liverpool, England, on the 9th inst., and will set foot on our soil at Lauinburg about the 20th inst. A public reception will be given them at Laurinburg, ending in a good old-fashioned Scotch dinner. The exercises will open with prayer in Gaelic by Rev. John Monroe of Spring Hill Baptist Church. Some one of our representative Scotch countymen will deliver an address of welcome, to be responded to on behalf of the new citizens by the Hon. D. P. McEachern of Robeson county. Mr. Livy Johnson is expected to set forth in an address on the occasion—for the benefit of the new comers—the advantages and opportunities offered by our county and State, and introduce them to an acquaintance somewhat with the people, and the modes, manners, &c., of their new-found home.

Episcopal Convention in the Diocese of North Carolina.—The next session of the Episcopal Convention, says the Oxford *Orphan's Friend*, will be held in Oxford on the 14th May next. Asheville had been selected as the place, but on account of its remoteness, we learn that Bishop Lyman has substituted Oxford in its place. It has been forty years since this body convened in Oxford, and our citizens gladly welcome them in our midst.

Mr. J. H. Mills who recently tendered his resignation as Superintendent of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, has been induced to continue in that position. It is evident that his labors for the affiicted ones are appreciated, and that he is the proper man for the place.

Industrial North Carolina.

A Billion of Fish.—The N. C. Oil and Guano Company at Beaufort, since its organization has caught and worked up within the past three years 9,500,000 menhaden fish.

New Enterprises in Durham.—The Durham *Tobacco Plant* reports another sash, door and blind factory, and a movement, which means business, for a cotton factory in that ever progressive town.

How They Get Logs to Mill in Moore.—A. F. Page & Sons, of Blue's Crossing, says the Carthage *Gazette*, have received two light locomotives and a car load of log trucks to be used in "loging" their mills near that place.

Chinese Laundry for Winston.—Wong Chin Foo, editor of the Chinese *American*, of New York, has written in reply to the application of the Winston *Sentinel*, that he will see that Winston is supplied at once with a first class "heathen" laundryman.

Improvements in Wilmington.—The first four car-loads of rock to pave North Water street came to hand yesterday, says the *Star*, there being one thousand blocks to each car. The rock comes from quarries at Winnsboro, S. C., and the blocks are about six inches deep to four inches square on top.

A New Cotton Press.—An improved cotton press, says the *Scientific American*, has been patented by Messrs. F. L. Faison and George M. Newell, of Wake Forest College, N. C. This invention covers a new construction and combination of parts, including a grooved rail, flanged and grooved rollers, endless rope, thrust bars, follower, drum, and axle, with rock shaft, levers, slide bolts, connecting rods, side doors, etc.

Navigation of Long Creek.—The steamer *River Queen*, Capt. Bagley, arrived here yesterday, says the Wilmington *Star* of the 7th, from Lillington, on Long Creek, in Pender county, which stream has lately been made navigable to the point named through the efforts of the workmen under Capt. W. H. James. Capt. Bagley says the people of Lillington gave him a warm reception when he first reached there. The *River Queen* brings quite a freight and several passengers. Hereafter she will run alternately between Wilmington and Lillington and Wilmington and Bannerman's Bridge.

A Woolen Mill for Durham.—Durham, says the *Tobacco Plant*, has long been celebrated for the manufacture of tobacco, but its enterprising citizens are determined that its celebrity shall not be confined to this one branch of industry. A few days ago a company was organized for the manufacture of woolen goods, and active preparations are being made to commence work. The following gentlemen are stockholders, J. C. Angier, J. S. Carr, A. H. Stokes, Eugene Morehead, J. R. Blacknall, S. T. Morgan and M. A. Angier. Following are the officers: President—John C. Angier; Vice-President—J. S. Carr; Secretary and Treasurer—S. T. Morgan. President Angier has gone North to purchase all necessary machinery.

Wood Manufactories in North Carolina.—A few years ago, says the Raleigh *Visitor*, it was hard to find a sash and blind factory in North Carolina. Now no town and hardly a thriving village considers itself equipped without one or more. As a consequence, work of this kind has become much cheaper and building can be done at far less cost; and the sash and blind factories seem to be making money Our advantages for this kind of work are many.

In the first place, we have our timber right at our doors, so to speak, and then it is much better timber than that worked up at the North.

Our disadvantages are that our local markets are not so steady as those farther North. These, of course, vary with the financial condition of the country. As the State becomes more thickly settled this will entirely disappear If the tide of immigration turns this way, as now seems probable, it will not be long before this difficulty will find its own solution. The products of our local manufactories have already about run the Yankees out of the State market in this department, and as local demand becomes more steady the victory will be more complete. The manufactures of hard woods are also attracting attention, and a number of experiments in different parts of the State are being watched with interest. In some instances the experiments give every indication of success. In others, of ourse, where the business was entered into without taking the requisite steps to gain the necessary experience, there may be loss. The general outlook, however, so far as we have been able to judge, is encouraging.

Last Friday, when the train was returning from Henderson, says the Oxford *Orphan's Friend*, engineer Harris, as he was about to cross the country road about three miles from Henderson, espied several wagons going in the same direction with the train. A man named Clark, not fully appreciating the power of steam, ran a race with the train. The race was a tie, but as the race-course was an isosceles triangle, each starting the same distance from the vertex and going in that direction, the consequence was that the horse was killed, wagon smashed, and the man taught a valuable lesson.

Borax in the Bath.—A teaspoonful or more of powdered borax thrown into the bath-tub while bathing will communicate a velvety softness to the water, and at the same time invigorate and rest the bather. Persons troubled with nervousness or wakeful nights will find this a bath of great benefit.

A statement from the Secretary of War shows that the total expenditures of the government for the improvement of rivers and harbors from March 4, 1789, to June 30, 1882, were $105,796,401.

[Sup't Worth's Jan'y Report.]

North Carolina Oyster Trade.

The oyster business of North Carolina is small, and yet the State has 3,000 square miles of salt, fresh, and brackish water, of every degree of salinity, temperature, depth, and quality. The oystermen of New England have the ice to contend with, and have a great part of their trade South, in order to have an unfailing and constant supply. The business of Higgins & Co., dealers in Boston, amounting to $1,000 a day, is mostly in Norfolk. The great demand out West is exhausting the supply and increasing values. Our future is great.

There are vast quantities of oysters in our waters that have never been disturbed, and by planting the supply can be made more than tenfold. No one now plants 500 bushels. Our people do not know the proper methods. New River gives an annual supply to Wilmington amounting to thirty or forty thousand dollars. Every dollar's worth is hauled forty miles overland, over as sandy a road as New Hanover and Onslow can produce. These are as fine oysters as can be found anywhere and are specially marketable. Ten times as many can be produced there by planting, and they are not produced simply because there is no line of transportation. Myrtle Grove Sound, below Wilmington, five years ago, produced four or five hundred dollars' worth of oysters. and this year the sales will reach probably $5,000, all owing to the dealers' business, built up by W. E. Davis & Son, who buy all the oysters the people bring to town opened, and are prepared to take care of them with tubs, ice, &c. Connecticut, five years ago, bought nearly all her oysters, but now makes her entire home supply and exports largely, her product yielding $672,875 per annum.

Our Fish and Fishers.

The North Carolina fisheries now yielding a million of dollars income every year, are capable of much improvement and expansion. A great deal is said about the ignorance and prejudices of fishermen, and their perseverance in the suicidal policy of fishing with destructive apparatus, which is all the time lessening their annual catch. This may be true with fishermen of other States, and especially where the fishing population is a floating one, but I do not believe the fishermen of North Carolina are much less capable or willing to receive new ideas than the agricultural population. Water is a very different element from land, in which the forces of nature are forever at work, and a person able to make his living out of it year by year is necessarily a man of some sense. No day nor hour passes that his ingenuity is not called upon to devise ways and means to overcome something which is trying to obstruct him. Fishermen are slow to catch onto the new apparatus for the reason that they actually know so little positively, definitely, about the fishes' habits, that they do not know whether on that point or this shoal the new fixture will be a success. The only important radical change which has taken place in North Carolina fishing apparatus for many years, lies in the introduction of the pound net, improperly called the Dutch net. Eight years ago but two were in the State, now many hundreds exist, and they are increasing from year to year a hundred to three hundred per cent

A Chance for Coopers.

The yield of herring in the Albemarle (fresh water) fisheries is sufficient to require an annual supply of 40,000 barrels. All of these are home-made. If of pine, all the contents is soon permeated by the resinous flavor peculiar to that wood, and none but the poorer class of people become consumers. If the barrel is of cypress and the heads of pine, then several inches of fish at either end are similarly affected. But of whatever wood they may be made these home-made barrels are not capable of holding the brine over summer. When it escapes, the fish become rusty, and the value at once falls. However short the New England crop of salt fish may be our fishermen are unable to take advantage of a high market, owing to leaky barrels, and are forced to sell, losing sometimes in one season, twenty-five per cent. The preparation of the mullet catch is as crude as possible. In this fishery alone North Carolina handles annually 3,368,000 pounds, valued at $40,000, she ranking second on the list of States. The barrels are of pine, and the fish do not realize well because none but the poor will buy when the flavor becomes that of pine. What we need is, a machine-made barrel that will hold brine, and thus enable our people to get a full market price. The demand for barrels for the shipment of vegetables or truck from that section is about 200,000. These, with the barrels necessary for the fisheries, open a good field for a manufactory.

Around Plymouth and Edenton, cypress, white-oak and sweet-gum are very abundant. As the tress stand, they are of no real value, but converted into barrels the timber may be turned to mutual account to the land owner, the manufacturer, the fisherman and trucker. Along the Roanoke for miles the birch grows by the millions of just the proper size for hoops.

Col. Keogh not Confirmed.—The Senate Judiciary committee has reported against the confirmation of Col. Thomas Keogh for United States Marshal for the Western District of North Carolina. Not long after the adjournment of the last Congress Keogh was appointed in the place of Robert M. Douglas, and early in the present session Keogh's nomination was sent to the Senate. Charges were filed against Keogh by Douglas, so it was said, with this result.

North Carolina will levy no State tax next year. The Western North Carolina Railroad Company will pay into the State treasury $600,000, which sum will carry the State government.

A Wonderful World in the Sky.

Mars, one of the most interesting of all the worlds which, together with the earth, compose the sun's family, is now in an unusually favorable situation for telescopic study. It can be readily recognized by its steady redish light as it follows Jupiter up the eastern slope of the heavens. Three days ago Mars arrived at opposition, and now it is only some sixty odd million miles from the earth, so that a magnifying power of 250 diameters, which may be put upon a good telescope of three or four inches aperture, suffices to bring it within an apparent distance about equal to that of the moon. With such a power many of the principal features of the surface of this distant world may be clearly discerned. In fact, a popular misconception prevails in regard to the visibility of planetary phenomena. Most persons who have read of the existence of polar snows and of continents and seas on Mars suppose that only the great telescopes in the large observatories are capable of revealing these things to the eye. The fact is that they can be satisfactorily viewed with a telescope that is not too large to be kept in a room, and which may be used, with proper precautions, out of a high window, or better in the open air, either on the roof. Many amateur astronomers now possess comparatively small telescopes—costing only $200 or $300—of such excellence that Sir William Herschel would undoubtedly have given any price to have obtained one of them in his day. With such a telescope the snow around the north pole of Mars is at this moment as easily visible as the dark spots in the moon are to the naked eye. This Martial snow field glitters so brilliantly that it seems, by the effect of irradiation, to project like a silver button beyond the outline of the planet.

It is a very surprising thing that the astronomers of the earth really know more about the poles of Mars than our geographers know about the poles of the globe up on which they dwell. While Lieut. Greely and his companions have vanished from the sight of men merely in the edge of the snow cap that covers the north pole of the earth, so that it is a question whether they can ever be rescued, we can sit comfortably in an observatory chair and view the northern snow cap of Mars, measuring it, mapping it, and watching it advance and creep backward with the variation of the season there. Sixty million miles of space have not proved impenetrable to human eyes, but a few hundred miles of ice fields on the surface of our own globe have so far constituted an insurmountable barrier to human hands and feet.

It is a very striking fact that we have no contemptible knowledge of the meteorology of Mars. Astronomers have discovered that there, as here, the seasons are not equal even in the same hemisphere. They have warm winters and cold summers on Mars, as we have on the earth. In some seasons all the Arctic regions of the earth are choked with snow and ice, so that the ordinary channels of the northern seas become impassable. Just so on Mars the severity of the polar winters varies, and with it the extent of the snows. During the opposition of 1862 there seems to have been a very gloomy season in Mars, for its atmosphere was heavily laden with clouds. In 1877 there was less cloudiness, and at some recent oppositions the atmosphere of the planet has been still more free from condensed vapor, the result being, of course, that the surface features were more clearly distinguished.

There are many other equally interesting phenomena which this ruddy planet presents, and which can be seen by anybody who will lift his nose from the terrestial grindstone and behold the heavens as they are.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Colony of Retired Army Officers for North Carolina.—We learn from Capt. E. M. Hayes, United States army recruiting officer in this city, says the Charlotte *Observer*, that Brigadier General R. C. Drum contemplates establishing a colony of retired army officers somewhere in North Carolina, probably near Asheville, and with this view proposes an early visit to our State. A colony of this kind would be warmly welcomed by our people, as the colony would be composed of men of means and who, in point of social standing, would be a credit to any community. Gen. Drum has always manifested a lively interest in our State, particularly the western part, and has always entertained a great admiration for the North Carolina troops in the late war. It was through his efforts that a recruiting rendezvous was established in Charlotte, the first in this State since years before the late war. He expects to arrive here in the near future to see about locating the colony, and he may be assured of a true North Carolina welcome.

Sale of Bladen Property.—Last week, says the Wilmington *Star*, the plantation below Elizabethtown, in Bladen, belonging to the estate of the late Col. J. L. McMillan, was sold, by public auction, bringing $8,424 cash. It was one of the finest plantations in Bladen, containing about fifteen hundred acres, and having a good grist and saw mill on it. Capt. J. M. White, of Elizabethtown, was its purchaser.

Also, on the same day, were sold, under advertisement of the administrator of Col. McMillan, Dr. Newton Robinson, about 4,500 acres of pine land, averaging a fraction over 45 cents per acre.

Dr. Edward Warren, formerly of Baltimore, whose services in Egypt gained him the title of Bey, and who for some years has resided in Paris, arrived at New York last week, and is now visiting his brother, Captain Harry Innes Warren, at Fredericksburg, Va. His return to America is for rest and recreation. So says the Raleigh *News and Observer*.

Mr. Jas. McK. Mulford, a wealthy citizen of Elizabethtown, died there last week of typhoid pneumonia.

TIME TABLE

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

Standard Time—Clock in Superintendent's Office.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

Northern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		P. M.	P. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	3 00	
Little River	13.75	3 50	3 40
Spout Spring	20.0	4 20	4 15
*Rock Branch	27.5	4 50	*4 50
Swann's	29.0	5 10	4 56
Jonesboro	34.1	5 50	5 35
Sanford	37.1	6 30	6 05
Egypt	43.5	7 00	6 55
Gulf	46.5	7 28	7 18
Richmond	53.7	8 05	8 00
Ore Hill	58.0	8 35	8 23
Siler	62.6	9 05	8 55
Staley	70.0	9 50	9 40
Liberty	74.5		10 15

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Liberty	0.0	3 45	
Staley	4.5	4 20	4 10
Siler	12.0	5 05	4 55
Ore Hill	16.6	5 35	5 25
Richmond	20.9	6 00	5 55
Gulf	28.1	6 45	6 30
Egypt	31.1	7 10	7 03
Sanford	37.5	8 00	7 35
Jonesboro	40.5	8 30	8 12
Swann's	45.6	9 00	8 53
*Rock Branch	47.1	9 06	*9 16
Spout Spring	54.6	9 45	9 40
Little River	60.85	10 20	10 10
Fayetteville	74.5		11 00

Southern Division.		A. M.	A. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	11 20	
Rockfish	7.20		11 50
		P. M.	P. M.
Rockfish		2 00	
Fayetteville			2 30

Nos. 1 and 2 Daily except Sundays.

A special train for Fayetteville on Saturday night, will leave Sanford on arrival of R. & A. Train from Raleigh.

*Stops only on signal.

J. S. MORRISON, Sup't.

Jan'y 30, 1884. 50tf

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, VA.

President, S. B. PAUL. Vice Presidents. T. W. PEMBERTON, J. W. PEGRAM. Secretary. CHAS. L. TODD.

Assets over $500,000.

ISSUES Policies on Popular and Safe Life, Term and Endowment Plans.

Makes large and liberal loans to its Policyholders in North Carolina and is the *only* Company in the United States that *does.*

Policies non-forfeitable after three years, and losses payable sixty days after satisfactory proof of loss.

Has been working in North Carolina for thirteen years, with a record for fair dealing, liberality and integrity unquestioned.

Rates and terms fair and liberal. Examine for yourselves before insuring elsewhere.

W. S. COOK, District Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec 20, 1883 46-2m

NOTICE.

ON and after the first day of January, 1884, the undersigned will discontinue the sale of Merchandise on their own account, but will fill orders for all kinds of goods carefully, when provided with money, or produce in hand, or an equivalent by an arrangement previously made.

They will sell Merchandise and Country Produce, as well as buy, for a commission of 2½ per cent. They will buy, at all times, Cotton and Naval Stores consigned or brought to them, making no charge on consignments, paying the highest market prices; and will also advance liberally on Cotton stored with them, subject to reasonable storage and insurance charges, at 8 per cent. interest.

They respectfully ask all who have unsettled accounts on their books to call and pay, or close by satisfactory notes.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, Dec 20, 1883 46-2m

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars

Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112*

CALL AND SEE

The Good Things to Eat!

SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.

Superlative and all grades of Flour.

New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.

Cream Boneless Codfish.

Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.

Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Mr. W. W. Cole is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,

A GARRASON.

April 19, 1883 11tf

FOR SALE.

THE property known as the Clarendon Mills on Blount's Creek, Fayetteville. This valuable property comprises about 6½ acres of land, with dam and two large buildings, besides offices, stables, &c. There is 20 feet fall—about 40 horse power on three turbine wheels. The property comprises Saw and Planing Mills, Grist Mill, Wool Cards and Cotton Gin, all in good order. Terms easy. Apply to

T. C. OAKMAN, Hope Mills.

Nov 29, 1883 43 3m

New Store and New Goods AT THE RED SIGN, NO. 47 PERSON ST.

F. F. F. F. F. G. and P.

Find Fresh, Fine, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions.

FLOUR, Hams, Tongues, Bacon, Lard, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Butter, Cheese, Rice, Hominy, a large and elegant variety of Gilt Edge, Plain and Fancy Candy, Nuts, Raisins, Apples and Fruits of all kinds, Mince Meat, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Potted Meats, Canned and Fresh Oysters, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, PORTER, ALES, LAGER BEER, CIGARS and TOBACCO. The best North Carolina Apple Brandy, Corn and Rye Whisky from the Mountains of Cleveland County, always kept in stock.

Special attention is called to CLAUSEN & SON'S CHAMPAGNE BOTTLED LAGER BEER. They have received a FIRST PRIZE at Paris in 1878, and for the last three years from the American Institute Fair in the City of New York. As a beverage for the convalescent and those whose digestion is impaired, it has no equal, and is recommended to patients of weak constitutions and nervous temperament by the most prominent physicians in preference to ALL OTHER BRANDS.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 20, 1883. 46tf

GEO. A. THOMSON,

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

Family Supplies, General Merchandise, Rock Bottom Prices

AND

GOOD GOODS, 54 PERSON STREET, Wholesale and Retail PROVISION DEALER.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

Nov 29, 1883 43tf

SOMETHING TO EAT

AND

Something to Eat Out Of.

YOU WILL FIND AT PEMBERTON'S NEW STORE,

Fine Gilt Edge Butter,

Sugar,	Coffee and Tea Pots,
Coffee,	China Tea Sets,
Lard,	Ewers and Basins,
Hams,	Plates,
Flour,	Cups and Saucers,
Canned Goods,	Tumblers,
Deviled Crabs,	Goblets and Wine Glasses
Salmon,	Lamps,
Preserved Ginger,	Pitchers,
Pickles,	Glass Sets,
Desiccated Cocoanut,	Chamber Sets,
Oatmeal and Hominy,	Glass Stands,
Gelatine,	Pickle Dishes,
Flavoring Extracts,	Tin Pie Plates,
Cream Tartar,	Wash Pans and Basins,
Spices, &c., &c.,	Baskets, &c.

NUTS, RAISINS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Smoke the Square Cigar.

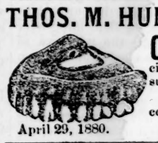
ALL WE ASK IS A TRIAL ORDER.

Goods Delivered Day or Night.

J. A PEMBERTON, Jr.

Sep 13, 1883. 32tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.



OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-tf

A MARVELOUS STORY

TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

FROM THE SON: "28 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 28, 1882.

"*Gentlemen:* My father resides at Glover, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the inclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has had in his case. I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years; but it did not show, except in the form of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about five years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time, it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I assure you he was terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are few men of his age who enjoy as good health as he has. I could easily name fifty persons who would testify to the facts in his case.

Yours truly, W. M. PHILLIPS."

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The humor caused an incessant and intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the SARSAPARILLA in April last, and have used it regularly since that time. My condition began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being now able to do a good day's work, although 73 years of age. Many inquire what has wrought such a cure in my case, and I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Glover, Vt., Oct. 21, 1882. Yours gratefully,

HIRAM PHILLIPS."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

Fine Winter Clothing AT Greatly Reduced Prices.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY'S BALANCE OF FINE WINTER CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR FINE TRADE, CLOSING OUT AT

Positively Reduced Prices.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,

Successor to Henry Elson,

Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C

Dec 20, 1883 36tf

Sale of Valuable Town Property.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made at the Fall Term, 1883, thereof, the undersigned, appointed by the Court as Commissioner for that purpose, will on Monday, the 7th day of April, 1884, at the Market House, in Fayetteville, N. C., offer for sale to the highest bidder at public outcry, a lot of land in said town upon which is located that well known and valuable property, with the buildings and improvements thereon, called

"THE JACKSON HOTEL,"

on the north side of Bow Street, near Liberty Point, in said Town, the present residence of R. T. Scanlin, Esq.

This property is particularly described in a Mortgage from said R. T. Scanlin and wife to A. A. McKethan, to be found in Book Q, No. 3, of Mortgages, at page 1, Records of Cumberland County. This land with the large and commodious buildings and improvements thereon is to be sold under the decree of the Court aforesaid, to satisfy cetain debts secured by mortgages, and the purchaser will secure a perfect title.

TERMS CASH.

For further particulars apply to Thomas H. Sutton, my Attorney, or to

A. A. McKETHAN, Jr., Commissioner.

Dec 24, 1883 47ts

UNION HOME SCHOOL.

FOR both sexes. Non Sectarian, Practical and Thorough in its work. Prepares for College or for Business Pursuits.

☞Ample and Efficient Teaching Force in each Department. Special Advantages for Music, Drawing, Painting, etc.

☞Spring Term, 1884, will open 1st Monday in January.

☞Catalogues, with full particulars, furnished on application to the Principal,

JOHN E. KELLY, A. M., Union Church, N. C.

☞The Faculty of the University of North Carolina give certificate as follows:—"The Students from Union Home School have been marked by their thorough training, studious habits, and good moral character. We cheerfully commend the school."

Dec 20, 1883 46-2m

E. J. HALE & SON.

PUBLISHERS,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

66 AND 68 READE STREET, NEW YORK.

INVITE ORDERS FOR

SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,

and for all kinds of

STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 29, 1883. 8tf

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Ware, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO., Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 12, 1883 10tf

J. E. GARRETT,

Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

COAL! COAL!!

10 Tons Anthracite Coal,

For Stoves, Grates &c., for sale by

McMILLAN BROS.

Dec 6, 1883 44tf

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY.....FEBRUARY 13, 1884.

LET NO MISTAKE BE MADE AT WASHINGTON.

A distinguished democrat at Washington writes us that the present will be a "really eventful session to both political parties," and suggests the danger that would ensue to democratic prospects if the party's representatives there fail to stand fast by their principles.

The Captains of Fifties, and the Centurions, and their commanders, who have their differences to advocate before battle, and to settle after, are apt to fight under their own colors loyally enough when the issue is joined; but the body of those who fight in the ranks contains a per centage of variable voters which decides the contest this way or that. It is very necessary, therefore, that these shall clearly understand the issues which divide the parties as declared by their leaders, and that the issues themselves be clearly defined, if the party that is out really intends to make an effort to get in. Nor only so; but the principles of the democratic party, acceptable as they are to a vast majority of the American people, must be upheld without compromise, and aggressively presented and urged. These are a tariff for revenue only, and abolition of the excise. There is no more likelihood of securing the one than the other at this session of Congress; but that is no reason why the party's principles shall not be declared on all occasions, compromises being confined to the method by which the end shall be gained.

The eyes of many millions of voters are hopefully looking to the chosen leaders of the democracy who control the popular and tax-originating branch of the federal legislature. Their action will largely influence the attitude of the party when its representatives approach the work of framing a platform for the coming national contest. If this be ambiguous, or passive and timid, the hopeful millions will respond to its character, and the *vis inertiæ* will hold the control of the government where it is.

MOORE COUNTY.

Moore county, as we believe we have said before, has probably progressed more since the war than any other of the State's ninety-six. Jonesboro and Sanford, created by our own Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway; Cameron, Winder, Manly, Blue's Crossing, and Keyser, the more recent creations of the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line—are all thriving towns and villages, which, excepting a beginning at Jonesboro, have literally grown out of the woods since the war; while Carthage, the capital, has so far avoided the fate of its ancient prototype that it appears likely to enjoy perennial youth. Here is a well-sustained county newspaper, the *Gazette*, by Messrs. Dunlap & Scott; the extensive carriage shops of Messrs. Tyson & Jones, whose vehicles have a reputation beyond the borders of the State; a number of handsome and modern-looking private residences; well-built and well-filled "stores;" a refined, hospitable and well-educated population; a hotel presided over by the venerable and excellent Mr. T. B. Tyson which would do credit to a town many times larger; and a substantial court house—which, however, like ours in Cumberland, is far behind the standard of the other-mentioned possessions of this modern Carthage.

Schools abound throughout the county under the excellent superintendence of the OBSERVER's friend and agent, Mr. W. J. Stewart; while at Jonesboro and at Union Church are the two admirable High Schools of Professor Doub and Professor Kelly, often described in these columns.

Much interest is felt in the mines of Moore. The more celebrated of these are:

THE MOORE COUNTY GRIT

of the Taylor Manufacturing Company, eight miles North of Carthage, which works 30 hands and turns out the finest mill-stones known in the world, ready prepared and set in frames that would do credit to the wood-workers of New Haven or Cincinnati.

The Cagle Gold Mine, 13 miles North-west of Carthage, which is provided with a stamp-mill, and is owned by a Northern company; the Burns Gold Mine, near the latter, and owned also by Northern capitalists; the Henly Hill Gold Mine, in the same neighborhood, provided with a stamp-mill, and owned by Mr. Lucian P. Tyson; the Bell Gold Mine, 8 miles North of Carthage; the Tysor Soap-stone Mine at Fairhaven. Seventy-five hands are worked at these five.

At the very progressive village of Cameron are the Union Carriage Shops of Messrs. Jones, Cleary and Kennedy, whose output is about 100 vehicles per annum.

At Sanford, besides Mr. Page's hotel, which is an institution ever to be kept in mind with its rotating table and excellent meals and genial landlord, is the colored graded school of Rev. F. L. Montgomery (colored), of the Presbyterian church, Synod of the Atlantic, who holds recommendations from many of the leading citizens of Fayetteville, and whose school, of great service to the colored people of that neighborhood, has 75 scholars enrolled. Its text books reach up to Holmes's 3d and 4th Readers, Monteith's 3d Geography, Sanford's 3d Arithmetic, &c.

Spring term of the Superior Court convened at Carthage, on Monday, February 4, his honor Judge Phillips presiding. The number of cases on the State docket was 117, on the Civil docket 110. The lawyers in attendance, besides Mr. Solicitor McIver, were M. S. Robins, of Asheboro, H. B. Adams, of Montgomery, Judge Buxton and W. A. Guthrie, of Fayetteville, Hon. John Manning, of Chapel Hill, W. E. Murchison and Col. A. A. F. Seawell, of Jonesboro, D. Stuart and Frank McNeill, of Rockingham, T. B. Womack, of Pittsboro, and A. T. Gilbert, of Gulf, and the local bar, Messrs. Black, Worthy, Adams, Dunlap and McNeill.

THE RECORD OF A BRAVE SOLDIER AND HIS GALLANT COMMAND.—During the session of the General Assembly in December, 1864, unusual honors were paid to Col. Jos. B. Starr, of Fayetteville, and his Battalion of Artillery, for their gallant repulse of the enemy at Kinston on the 12th of that month. At our request, a friend in Raleigh searched the records for the resolution of thanks voted, with the result given below. Col. Starr's modesty is illustrated by the fact that he had never seen the document so complimentary to himself and those under him, until it was shown to him yesterday. The Legislature never paid juster tribute. Here it is:

Resolution of Thanks to Colonel Joseph B. Starr, and his command, for the successful repulse of the public enemy near Kinston.

Resolved, That the thanks of this General Assembly be, and they are hereby tendered to Colonel Joseph B. Starr, and the gallant and faithful officers and men under his command, for their successful repulse of the public enemy near Kinston, on Monday, the 12th instant.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, forward this resolution to Colonel Starr, with a request that he will make known the same to his command in such manner as he may adopt.

Ratified the 17th day of December, 1864.

COL. GREEN'S FRUIT BILL.—Following is the text of the bill (H. R. 4564) introduced by the Hon. Wharton J. Green in the House of Representatives, February 4, 1884—which was read twice, referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed:

A BILL TO ENCOURAGE THE CULTIVATION OF FRUITS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for any one to manufacture the apples, peaches, grapes, plums, berries, and other perishable fruits raised by himself or his tenants into brandy, free from any internal revenue tax or restrictions as now existing.

This is breaking the ice in the Internal Revenue abomination, and the substance of this bill will doubtless be incorporated into the general bill which shall be reported for modification of the excise. Or, in event of the movement on the excise miscarrying, Col. Green's bill, which has been referred to the Agricultural Committee, will do good service in "encouraging fruit-growing"—and otherwise.

We regret to learn that Mr. J. W. Purdie, a prominent citizen of Bladen, is very seriously ill.

THE OHIO RIVER FLOODS.

On the fourth page will be found some account of the floods in the tributaries of the Ohio in Pennsylvania. The suffering in all the towns and cities situated on that unruly river and its numerous affluents is appalling, and the losses in dollars and cents enormous. Some idea of the terrors and sufferings to which our fellow beings in the flooded districts are subjected may be had from the following dispatch in the New York *Times* from Wheeling, West Virginia, dated last Thursday—and this is but a sample of reports of like charater from many other points:

Night has again fallen upon a day crowded with horror by both fire and water. One-half of the city is submerged—many houses to the eaves of the roof—while quite a large number—how many cannot yet be ascertained—have been overturned or carried away. The fears of our citizens last night that to-day would disclose a full catalogue of disasters have been more than realized, and, although the full extent of the loss that has befallen us will not be known for several days, enough is apparent to stamp it without a parallel in the Upper Ohio. The stories of the oldest residents of the ravages of the waters of 1832 and again in 1852 have never been duplicated within the recollections of the thousands who have grown up hereabout in the last three decades. But the flood of last night and its results have far exceeded those of either of these noted years. Just how much water there is at this hour cannot be determined with any degree of certainty, but an average of the best estimates gives over 52 feet. Last night was distinctively a night of horror. To add to the misery of the situation the gas-works were submerged at midnight, and the work of rescue was henceforth pursued in darkness intensified by a fog that hung over the water like a pall. At the windows of every house could be seen the terror-stricken faces of men, women, and children who hailed passing skiffs and boats and implored aid. The crashing of heavy logs of wood through the windows of deserted houses, the crashing and crushing of blocks and masses of ice, the surging of driftwood, the displacement of outhouses and small buildings, the floating fences and dwellings, the shrieking women and crying children—all served to make a scene that one wants to see but once in his life. All this was intensified by a steady downpour of rain which only added to the terror and gloom.

The scene from the suspension bridge at dawn was a most impressive one, and the first streaks of light revealed thousands of people lining the banks anxiously looking for missing relatives and friends, and watching with deep anxiety the rising tide. Huge bondfires had been lighted at various points during the night, and from these as centres, hundreds of volunteers engaged in the work of rescue. Many streets were gorged 20 feet high with a miscellaneous mass of logs, ice trees, and broken and twisted buildings, and after the subsidence of the waters the work of opening some thoroughfares will be the work of weeks. As the morning wore on the steady rise of the water deepened and intensified the excitement and anxiety. The air was full of rumors of lives lost and of people in peril and distress. People ran hither and thither wildly inquiring for skiffs to rescue imperiled friends, while the relief parties, headed by Mayor Miller, brought hundreds to the shore who had remained in their houses over night. During the night over a hundred persons were ferried to the churches, on what was once the island, many of them hungry and insufficiently clad. From Thirteeth-street, in the business part of this city, to Forty-eighth street, a distance of three miles, there is almost an unbroken sheet of water, in some places 20 feet deep, and the water penetrated from the river front four or five squares eastward on the lines of Sixteenth street. Dozens of blocks of buildings in the east end are also inundated; in fact, the northern end of the city is about all remaining dry. Abont the railroad stations only the tips of the locomotive smoke-stacks can be seen. Inside the city, soap factories, boiler-yards, machine shops, slaughter-houses, the gas-works, the City Poat house, Central Glass-house, tanneries, and all manner of industries are out of sight. Late reports from South Wheeling say scores of dwellings are overturned and carried away. The loss of live stock by drowning in this section is enormous. Dozens of houses and barns have passed down from up-stream points. Regarding the loss of life all is uncertainty. A dozen are believed to be drowned.

An executive committee of ladies and gentlemen has been formed, and distress is being systematically relieved as far as possible. To add to the horrors of the flood fires have occurred in the surrounding towns. At Belaire the glass house was fired by slacking lime and partially destroyed. The loss is said to be heavy. The buckeye Glassworks were fired from the same cause and partially destroyed. The Brideport Glass-house ignited at 5:30, and is said to be a total loss. In this city the cheese factory of Bathsberger & Garber is a total loss. The loss is over $100,000. The total loss from all causes will be $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. Surrounding towns are said to be in a deplorable condition, but nothing to-night can be obtained. There must be heavy loss of life in all the river towns. No business can be transacted for several days, possibly a week. The waterworks is flooded, and destructive fires may ensue. All the guy wires on the western portion of the suspension bridge have been broken, and Superintendent Lawson has forbidden crowds to cross over. The bridge has been closed since noon, and only those living on the island or rescuing parties are allowed to cross to the island.

Letter from Harnett.

More Money for the School Children—and less for the Chattel Mortgagees.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

LILLINGTON, Feb'y 9, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—The Board of Education met on Monday, 4th February, and appropriated 12 cents in addition to the 68 at the January meeting to each scholar, which includes State and County school fund, making 80 cents to each scholar.

CHATTEL MORGAGES.

Through Maj. McKay, our excellent Register of Deeds, I have been furnished with the number and amounts of all the chattel mortgages recorded in Harnett during the year 1882 and 1883, which is as follows: During the year 1882 there were recorded 823, amounting to $60,572. Of said sum $30,837 was payable in Fayetteville; $18,107 was payable in Harnett county; $5,718 was payable in Raleigh; $1,912 was payable in Smithfield; $3,998 was payable in Jonesboro. During the year 1883, 772 chattel mortgages were recorded, amounting to $52,792. Of said sum, $26,673 was payable in Fayetteville; $16,839 was payable in Harnett; $2,660 was payable in Raleigh; $4,911 was payable in Jonesboro; $1,739 was payable in Smithfield. The citizens of Harnett are getting out of the mortgage system slowly. S.

The War in Egypt.

GEN. BAKER'S ARMY ROUTED.

Advices received at London on the 5th from Suakim are to the effect that Baker Pasha has been defeated and suffered great losses.

The rumor prevalent in the lobbies of the House of Commons that Gen. Baker's army has been annihilated is considered authentic. Another report, however, says that Baker has lost 2,000 men, but that he himself has escaped.

Later dispatches reiterate previous reports that Baker Pasha has met with a serious defeat. Baker Pasha had with him 3,500 men. He was advancing when attacked. The losses in killed and wounded amount to 2,000 men. Baker, with the remnant of his force, succeeded in reaching Trinkitat, where the gun-boat Ranger is lying. Baker Pasha intends to proceed to Suakim in the Ranger.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Cairo says: "The Khedive has received a telegram from Baker Pasha reporting his defeat near Tokar. His losses were 2,000 men, four Krupp cannon, and two Gatling guns. The Turks and Europeans fought well. Baker Pasha will return to Suakim with the remainder of his force."

A telegram from Cairo of the 5th says that a portion of Baker Pasha's force left Trinkitant on Saturday, and threw up in trenchments on the shore of a lagoon four miles distant. The rest of the troops followed on Monday. Baker Pasha intended to advance to the well of Teb, five miles further, and half way to Tokar. Nothing was heard afterward of his movements until there came the news of his defeat. This disaster was rather expected, as the force consisted of raw and badly equipped, drilled and disciplined recruits, some of whom were sent to the front without arms and some with only old muskets. The gloomiest rumors have prevailed since the expedition started.

Advices regarding the defeat are conflicting, but the following details have been received: Baker Pasha began his advance from the intrenchments at Trinkitat on Sunday. His force consisted of 3,000 troops, badly armed and short of ammunition, and many of whom showed an unwillingness to proceed. Baker Pasha had sent from Trinkitat to Cairo an urgent appeal for rifles, to replace the old muskets, with which many of his soldiers were armed. In reply he received orders to try to force his way to Tokar without delay, and, with the English officers connected with the expedition, began the march, expecting defeat. The spies had falsely reported that the roads were clear, with the exception of small bands of rebels. On Monday forenoon a portion of the advance encountered a body of Osman Digna's troops, and a fight ensued which was more of a rout than a battle.

Suakim advices of Tuesday, the 5th, say that Baker Pasha lost all of his camels and baggage in the fight. Most of the Egyptian officers and men bolted. Col. Sartorious tried hard to stop them but without success. The Europeans behaved splendidly. Col. Sartorious narrowly escaped with his life. The enemy pursued almost into Trinkitat. The Europeans, police, and Turkish infantry were cut to pieces. Fourteen Europeans and three native officers are missing. The fight was begun by a few Arab horsemen attacking Baker Pasha's cavalry, which fled. Baker then formed a square, which the enemy surrounded. The rest of the Egyptians then fled in confusion and the gunners deserted their guns. Baker Pasha was several times surrounded by the enemy, but with his staff managed to cut his way through.

The enemy's force was inferior in numbers to Baker Pasha's. Only three sides of a square were formed owing to the fact that two companies of the Egyptian troops stood still, being overcome with fright. The enemy poured into this gap, when the Egyptians threw away their rifles and flung themselves upon the ground screaming for mercy. The troops on one side of the square killed many of their own men by wild firing. The enemy betrayed profound contempt for their opponents. All the stores at Trinkitat have been brought away.

On receipt of the news of Baker Pasha's defeat in London the Admiralty issued telegraphic orders stopping troop-ships on their way to India.

The correspondence of the British government on the Egyptian complication has been published. It confirms the report that England had no intention of employing British or Indian troops in the Soudan. The English Government does not object to the employment of Turkish troops in Egypt provided the Porte pays their expenses.

Later advices bring more and more particulars of the disastrous defeat of Baker Pasha. The slaughter of his forces continued all the way back to Trinkitat. The Egyptians were panic stricken and fell upon their knees, but their appeals for mercy were fruitless. The Arabs seized them by their necks, thrust their spears into their backs and savagely cut their throats. The Englishmen missing are Morice Bey, Surgeon Leslie, Captains Forrester and Walker and Lieutenants Carroll, Smith and Watkins. Ten other foreign officers are missing. The fugitives huddled together on the shore at Trinkitat and might easily have been slaughtered, but the enemy gave over the pursuit. The men embarked as quickly as possible upon six transports which were lying there, and with Baker Pasha and Col. Sartorius arrived at midnight at Suakim. Intense excitement prevails in Suakim to-day. An attack of the enemy is expected. The forts are occupied by English marines. The French agent has telegraphed for a man-of-war and the *Infernel* will be sent.

Baker Pasha has telegraphed to Sir Evelyn Baring, Bristish Minister at Cairo, that the force by which he was attacked was less than a thousand strong, but the Egyptians threw away their arms and fled.

According to latest details of the fight near Tokar the Egyptian cavalry threw away their saddles and turned their horses loose, effecting their retreat on foot, in order that they might not be sent back to fight again.

THE FORLORN HOPE.

The defeat of Baker Pasha was not unexpected by himself. After the massacre of Hicks Pasha and his forces at Khartoum on Nov. 4 Baker was sent out to repulse El Mahdi, who was then marching from Khartoum to El Obeid. Before going he intimated that he would act merely on the defensive. He it was who first uttered a word of condemnation of the ill-fated enterprise of Gen. Hicks, whose plans he thought ill of. Baker's ideas were to have rested with the reduction of Sennaar, to have strengthened the posts on the White Nile, and to wait until his men were well trained and numerically strong enough to cope with the Prophet's army. He earnestly entreated Hicks to refrain from invading Kordofan and often telegraphed him to that effect. The Government then told him to cease corresponding with Hicks; that Hicks must go to save the Government's prestige. When Baker started on his expedition it was with the foreboding that he was leading his men to destruction and his opinion of the ultimate result was shared by every English officer in Egypt. His men were inferior to those commanded by Hicks. At the outset of the expedition there was still some doubt as to whether Hicks and his command were still alive, but when Hick's body was found Baker almost gave up in despair.

Baker Pasha was to have started from Cairo for Suakim on Dec. 13 with 7,800 men, but was delayed three days. Then it was found that instead of nearly 8,000 men that he expected to command only 3,000 were placed under him. He protested that the force was not sufficient, but was overruled. Colonel Sartorius, a brother of the Ashantee hero, accompanied him and with the other English officers in the command entered on the expedition with gloomy forebodings as to the result. On Jan. 12 Zebhr Pasha's troops left Suez to assist Baker Pasha in relieving the garrisons of Tokar and Sinkat, Baker having at that time failed in his negotiations with Reas Aloula, the Abyssinian leader, for assistance.

Baker has had a varied experience. He is an Englishman of a good family. He was an officer in the English Army, but was forced to leave England for having, it was alleged, committed an assault on a lady in a railway coach, which was not, however, indubitably proven. He has had great experience in Eastern warfare, having been a Pasha in both the Turkish and Egyptian armies. In his military experience he has gained a reputation for sagacity and bravery.

Cotton.

Following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending Feb'y 7:

	1884.	1883.
Net receipts at U. S. ports,	109,577	163,577
Total receipts to date,	4,064,480	4,449,492
Exports for the week,	111,162	126,824
Total exports to date,	2,614,695	2,912,977
Stock at all U. S. ports,	1,049,772	923,578
Stock at all interior towns,	143,535	160,974
Stock at Liverpool,	866,000	862,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain,	306,000	275,000

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1883: Galveston, 523,691 bales; New Orleans 1,305,666; Mobile 226,032; Savannah 601,099; Charleston 374,782; Wilmington 83,252; Norfolk, 514,314; Baltimore, 31,478; New York, 85,498; Boston, 100,904; Providence, 1,478; Philadelphia, 9,294; West Point, 154,723; Brunswick, 7,364; Port Royal, 10,897; Pensacola, 23,541; City Point 2,318; Indianola, 8,149; total, 4,064,480.

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,380,869 bales, of which 2,751,566 are American; against 3,234,912 and 2,577,612, respectively, last year. Receipts of cotton at all interior towns 63,169 bales; receipts from the plantations 94,202; crop in sight 4,920,787.

SENATOR VANCE ON THE TARIFF AND THE INTERNAL REVENUE.—The Washington correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer* describes a recent conversation with Gov. Vance in which he said that he differed from some of the strong advocates of reform in holding that the abolition of the internal revenue tax would not make it requisite to leave any higher duties on articles of comfort and necessity than would be necessary without the abolition. In fact, he said that a very low tariff, such as is proposed, might and probably would increase the revenues. At any rate, there was no danger of not realizing enough to support the Government in the event the Congress should wisely decide to abolish the whole internal system.

The State Exposition.

The board of directors of the North Carolina Exposition, says the Raleigh *News and Observer* of the 9th, held a meeting in this city last night, which was attended by Gov. T. J. Jarvis, W. S. Primrose, D. W. C. Benbow, W. G. Upchurch, Dr. Eugene Grissom, W. H. S. Burgwyn, Wm. Woollcott, Henry A. London, Julius Lewis, John Nichols and W. C. Stronach. Letters were read from several other directors regretting that previous engagements prevented their attending, and promising their hearty co-operation. By invitation Col. B. S. Pardee, of Connecticut, was present.

The first business was the election of an executive committee of five, and the following were duly elected, viz: Gov. T. J. Jarvis, W. G. Upchurch, John Nichols, D. W. C. Benbow, and W. H. Burgwyn. The bond of the treasurer was presented and approved.

On motion the executive committee were requested to report at the next meeting of the board upon what terms the fair grounds of the State agricultural society can be rented, and what additional buildings will be needed, and also to examine other locations for holding the exposition.

A resolution was adopted, instructing the president to obtain from the Attorney General and publish his opinion as to the legality of the commissioners of the several counties contributing the counties' funds in aid of their counties' exhibits. A resolution was adopted, requesting the officers of the State agricultural department to meet regularly with the executive committee of the exposition company.

A long-suffering public will be glad to learn from the same paper that the hotel accommodations of Raleigh are to be enlarged and improved. It says that "in a week or two work will be begun on extensive additions to the Yarboro house, extending its front north and south. The addition south will be 73 feet with a depth of 57 feet. On the first floor will be three stores, each 23x57 feet. Above will be 20 rooms. The addition north will be 31½ feet front, with a depth of 120 feet. It will contain 12 rooms. This will give the hotel a total of 132 rooms, three offices, three stores, and a dining room 40x85 feet. It is said that it will be the largest hotel building in the State with the exception of the Atlantic hotel, at Morehead. The additions will be completed and ready for occupancy by the first of August. Mr. Raney, the proprietor, informs us that he has already secured 75,000 square feet of room on Fayetteville, Martin and Wilmington streets, and will be prepared to comfortably accommodate 600 persons during the exposition."

From Washington.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

Tuesday evening the President held his first public levee of the season, and the great unwashed turned out to the number of three thousand, to pay their respects and give the hand of the President a shake. Your correspondent fell into line and was pushed and crushed for about an hour before his section of the procession arrived in the Blue Room, where the President stood with the ladies of his cabinet officers on his right, and Col. McMichael, the master of ceremonies on his left. I gave my name to the Colonel, was presented to the President, shook hands with him, bowed all along the line to the ladies, passed through the Red Parlor, and landed in the spacious east room.

A party of six Flathead Indians were presented to the receiving party, and ther formed in line against the wall opposite, and stood for a while watching the "Great Father" receive his family. They were brightly striped blankets and beaded moccasins, eagle feathers, glass ear rings, and other spangles and bangles, their own hair flowing gracefully down their backs. Their chaperon, Hon. Mr. Maginnis of Montana marched them into the east room, where another reception was held by the seal pers. While shaking hands with the Indians the curious crowd closed so tightly around them that they could scarcely draw a long breath.

The densely packed parlors were intolerably warm; themometer at 80°. These aborigines fanned themselves with their hats and wiped the perspiration from their brows with their hands. With their heavy woolen blankets around them, they looked envions of the white squaws in full evening dress, consisting of a few yards of gauze and diamonds.

As one strolls on the Avenue this week he will meet a number of substantial looking men, with blue gilt fringed badges. The wearers are delegates to the Mississippi River convention now in session here, and hail from all States bordering on the Mississippi and its tributaries. There are over six hundred of them and they are not at all afraid. In their speeches they announced that they were not here to petition, but to *instruct*, to *command* Congress to make the desired appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi river. A number of Senators and Representatives visited and addressed the body, and occupied the platform during the session of the convention. Among those who spoke were Senators Walker, Sawyer, Jonas, and Logan. In compliance with a vociferous demand for a speech Senator Logan expressed thanks for the privilege of meeting such a representative class of men, who were born and bred beside the great waters, and best knew its wants—he did not presume to offer counsel or suggestions to the convention, but was present to be taught. Delegates boldly asserted in presence of their visitors from Capitol hill, that the Congressmen who did not encourage this great work would be left out at the next election. The convention is not only a business like body, but appears to be patriotic. When the national colors were brought into the hall yesterday the cheers were loud and prolonged. The delegates called in a body upon the President, who expressed sympathy with their enterprise and said he was always glad to meet western men.

During the week the Senate has had under consideration the subjects of copyright, Mexican land grant titles, Pleuro-Pneumonia, a Congressional library building and a removal of the naval monument near the west entrance of the Capitol grounds. The House saw the safe delivery from committee of the Morrison tariff bill, which marked with emphasis the present week of Congress.

Since the war of political parties began it has been the custom for Congress to use the session next preceding a presidential election in the manufacture of compaign capital. The present Democratic House of Representatives is proceeding under the impression that honest, faithful work is the most desirable stock for the coming campaign. In its extremity the Republican upper House instituted a search for campaign material under the auspices of the Sherman resolutions, and the sub-committees have been duly selected for both the Mississippi and Virginia branches of the investigation. This is the only Congressional junketing excursion of the winter thus far, unless the funeral trips of the recently deceased members come under that category, as they very probably may, judging from some of the items in the bill—such as cigars, one hundred dollar lunches, white kid gloves, sashes and so on down the bill rendered by the sergeant-at-arms.

Always Looking to the Farmers' Interest.

"He Feeds us All," why should we not.

WE are now ready with farming implements and can and will sell them at as low prices as they can be bought.

Leather—Sole and Upper.
Shoe Pegs and Nails.
Harness Leather, &c.
Fancy Crackers.
Iron, Nails, Hammers, Hatchets, Gimlets, Hinges—Strap, T, Hook, &c.; Well Chains, Plow B. Bands, Buggy Whips, Wagon do., Tin Ware, &c.
Sardines, Oysters, Salmon; Plain and Fancy Candy—all at lowest prices.
Axes of all kinds.
Curry Combs and Brushes.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.,

Agents for White's Clipper;
White's Plows; The Famous Clipper; Boy Clipper, 35 and 40.
48 and 50, White's Improved.
45,000 Stonewall Plows in use and giving perfect satisfaction.
Delicious Candy, in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 lbs. boxes.
Irish Potatoes.
Steel Shapes.
Handled Hoes.
Hoes.
Hubs, Rims, Spokes and Buggy Wheels.

We sell Blackwell's Durham Tobacco.
We sell Duke's Durham Tobacco.
We sell Pogue's Durham Tobacco.
Will sell Duke's Cigarettes to the trade at factory prices.
Come one and all and see our HANDSOME CIGARETTE SIGN.
Rope, Oil Cloth, Shoe Thread, &c.
Barb Wire for sale by us.

HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

A CARD.

J. A. PEMBERTON most earnestly asks those indebted to him to call and settle the same. He is *compelled* to close up all accounts past due. This notice is intended for EVERY ONE who owes him. So please call and settle without farther delay. I never ask for money until it is needed.

J. A. PEMBERTON.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53-4t

General Insurance Agency.

THE following old reliable Companies always settle losses promptly and satisfactorily:

London Assurance.
Commercial Union of England.
Phœnix of England.
Lancashire of England.
Queen of England.
Virginia Fire and Marine.
Virginia Home.
Fire Association, Philadelphia.
Rochester German.
Sun of England.

These are all old standard companies.

J. A. PEMBERTON, Agent.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53-1m

Land Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Cumberland County, the undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 8th day of March, 1884, at 12 o'clock M. at the Market House in Fayetteville, the undivided one-half interest of Cooper Malloy, deceased in the following tract of land, viz:

85 acres bought by said Cooper Malloy and the undersigned jointly from James Carter, adjoining the lands of Kelly Sessoms, John Everett, Wm. Hall and others, in Cedar Creek Township.

Terms of Sale:—One-fourth cash, the balance on six months credit; title retained as security for purchase money.

WM. MALLOY,
Adm'r of Cooper Malloy.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53-4t

FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF MATCH HORSES, double-seated Carriage and double set of Harness. The Horses are well broke and will work anywhere. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

A. McBUIE, Agent.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 49tf

Valuable Town Property

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, the undersigned, as Commissioner, will expose to sale by public auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 23d day of April, 1884, the Store and Lot of Land in Fayetteville, between Person Street and Cool Spring Alley, known as "THE McINTYRE BRICK STORE."

The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance to be paid in six months.

For desired information apply to the undersigned. A. B. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

N. W RAY, Att'y.
January 22, 1884. 51ts

New Crop Molasses.

WE are in receipt of our first cargo of NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES. It is of superior quality and will be sold at *hard times* prices —CHEAP.

WORTH & WORTH,
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan'y 30, 1884. 52-4t

D. G. MacRAE,

AUCTIONEER.

WILL attend to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, &c., with promptness.

Office No. 19, Green Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 16, 1884. 50-4teow

COFFEE,

SUGAR, TEA,
CHEESE, LARD,
BACON, RICE,
MEAL, HOMINY,
POTASH, GINGER,
SOAP, LYE,
PEPPER,
SPICE,
NUTMEGS,
TOBACCO of all grades, at

CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1883. 39tf

Fifty Years.

ESTABLISHED FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.
WARREN PRIOR & SON
GOLDEN YEAR 1884

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,
SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES.

The Jewelry Business of Warren Prior & Son Established by WARREN PRIOR Fifty Years Ago.

Carry the largest stock of

PLATED

SILVERWARE

AND

CLOCKS,

of any one Jewelry Store in North Carolina.

We buy Solid and Plated Silverware only from the best and most reliable makers.

ENGAGEMENT & WEDDING RINGS
BRIDAL PRESENTS
WARREN PRIOR & SON
JEWELERS
FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.
OF THE BEST QUALITY.

The best POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS, SCISSORS and SHEARS.

Real bargains in POCKET BOOKS and PURSES. A very large line to select from.

Recollect us when you want SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES.

OLD GOLD and SILVER taken in exchange for new goods.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Cleaned and repaired promptly.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,

Jewelers & Watchmakers,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Jan'y 9, 1884. 49tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Wednesday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

WEDNESDAY.....FEBRUARY 13, 1884.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. B. WEST—Lumber.
Boss & Lea—Wanted.
T. McKETHAN—Notice.
M. A. DAUPHIN—La. S. L.
Rose & Leak—New Goods.
D. E. SEDBERRY—Back Home.
W. S. HUSKE—Attorney at Law.
S. BRANDT—Free Bridge at Last.
D. E. SEDBERRY—Garden Seeds.
A. MOORE—Mules and Horses for Sale.
JNO. C. HAIGH—Life and Fire Insurance.
N. W. RAY—Very Valuable Land for Sale.
WALTER WATSON—Pigs for Sale or Trade.
Mrs. H. O. SEDBERRY—Butterick's Patterns.
N. W. RAY, H. McD. ROBINSON—Cotton Factory for Sale.

ABOUT TOWN.

LAST SUNDAY.—Services were held in most of the churches last Sunday, and all were unusually well attended. We do not remember ever having seen more people on their way to church on the morning of that day. The day was beautiful, clear and pleasant.

FIRST WHITE SHAD OF THE SEASON.—We saw on the streets Monday the 11th, four white shad caught by Jno. Maultsby and Henry Harris in the Cape Fear River. This is just one day earlier than their appearance last year. May they be plentiful and cheap.

FRUIT TREES BUDDING.—We understand that the spell of warm weather which we have just had has had some effect on the early bearing fruit trees, causing some of them to commence budding. We hope this is not the case generally. A late spring is required for a good fruit year. A blessing we have not had for several years past.

THE FIRE ENGINE.—We are glad to hear Chief Fire Warden, Mr. J. D. McNeill, speak so encouragingly about the prospects for buying a new fire engine. It is certainly a needed addition to the present provision for the safety of the town, and we believe our merchants and citizens generally will respond liberally to the call for contributions.

MOONLIGHT DRILL.—On Monday night last the Independent Company, after drilling awhile in their armory, marched up street to Market Square and drilled for some time on the four streets leading from the market. The drilling was excellent. The company made a fine show, having in ranks forty-one men. We hear that Col. Worth has ordered them out for inspection on this (Wednesday) afternoon.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—We observe hands bills posted about town advertising town lots for sale on the 13th of March at auction. Some of these lots are valuable pieces of property and we believe will bring high prices. They are of different values and well diversified, and the prices paid for them will show conclusively whether or not real estate in Fayetteville is steadily advancing and becoming more valuable every day—as we believe it is.

MORE NEW BUILDINGS.—We notice a great many tenement houses building in the suburbs of town. They are going up in every direction. It is true, most of them are small, but they are all substantial, nice looking cottages, and they add very much to the looks of the town. There are, besides, about a dozen handsome dwellings in process of construction—in fact, our carpenters are all at work. Evidently the town continues to boom.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.—We see from the *Orphan's Friend* that Mr. J. H. Mills has resigned the Superintendency of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, and on the first of March will open a boys preparatory school at Thomasville, N. C. We are sorry to see this. The resignation of Mr. Mills must prove a severe blow to the advancement of the Asylum. We think the present condition and wonderful progress of the Asylum is owing largely to the merits of Mr. Mills. In the last issue of the *Orphan's Friend* will be found the reasons why Mr. Mills resigns.

MORTGAGES.—We are glad to hear the "horse men" of Fayetteville say they are not selling as many horses and mules on mortgage this year as they have for several years past, nor have they as many applicants for sales of this kind as heretofore. This would indicate that our people are gaining wisdom by experience. They have evidently begun to appreciate the meaning of the word "Mortgage." It is a well chosen term, compounded of two French words which signify a *dead pledge*.

SMALL FARMS.—We are gratified to learn that small farms near Fayetteville are in great demand this year, and especially is this the case in Seventy-first township. This is a good sign. Our farmers will not mortgage as heavily this year as heretofore, and will farm on a smaller scale. This plan, as a rule, must prove a wise one, for if the farmer commences the year by mortgaging his stock and coming crop and the year should prove a bad one and his crop a failure, his debt will be larger than if he had planted for a small crop.

MCKETHAN'S BUILDING.—Mr. E. T. McKethan has opened a general grocery store in his lower store, next to Mr. B. E. Sedberry's. This is an attractive building and strangers pronounce it to be one of the handsomest in the State. We understand that the Independent Company has rented the Hall on the third floor and will use it for an armory. It is a fine hall for such a purpose, and we must congratulate the company on being so fortunate as to secure it. On the second floor is the hall of the newly formed Library Association.

Altogether we must pronounce Mr. McKethan a public benefactor, and congratulate Mr. Minor, the architect, upon his excently planned work.

AMENDE HONORABLE.—In last week's local column the prompt settlement of losses from the recent fire was noticed, attention being called to the companies, &c. No intentional reflection was intended of course, and there was a desire only to state facts; but it appears that others were entitled to the credit then accorded and were ignored. In justice therefore to Messrs. Ray, McNeill & Co. and Haigh, we tender the apology that is due them. This we can do knowingly, as the writer has all his policies with one of the above agents, and has every assurance that the companies they represent are sound, reliable and prompt, and entitled to the confidence of the general public.

SOUTHERN CAPITAL COMING TO FAYETTEVILLE.—Mr. J. C. Mc Caskill, an enterprising merchant and capitalist of our next door neighbor on the South, the thriving town of Shoe Heel, has purchased the Hawley field opposite the Clarendon Mill, and house and lot adjoining on the North, with a view to establishing a cotton factory there.

OTHER REAL ESTATE SALES.—Messrs. R. S. Huske and M. Faulk on Monday bought the lots on which Mr. H. G. Hall's factory stands. The purchase included the buildings, viz: the factory building and the cotton gin, though not the machinery in the former.

The prices obtained for both the pieces of property mentioned were satisfactory to the sellers.

ANOTHER INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITY—WHY NOT A GLASS FACTORY?—AN ECHO FROM SHERMAN'S MARCH.—Near the village of Rockfish, now quickly reached by the Bennettsville extension of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, is a ridge of sand extending nearly two miles in one direction by half a mile in the other, and fifty to sixty feet deep, which has been pronounced by experts to be as fine sand for the manufacture of glass as exists in this country. Some glass makers in Sherman's Army on their march through this county in 1865 discovered the mine. With our present industrial boom, opportunity occurs for a repetition of the familiar history of the establishment of the Durham business, which resulted from the occupation of that place by Sherman's troops pending the Greensboro surrender.

NEW BRIDGE.—The workmen, under orders from the Commissioners, have just completed a new bridge over the creek near Mr. F. W. Thornton's residence. The brick abutments have been thoroughly repaired and the roadway well laid.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. John Martin has run a brick sewer, sunk six feet beneath the surface, from the yard of his stables in rear of Old Street, to the creek near by. Not only does he thus secure thorough drainage for an otherwise damp stable-yard, but he has concentrated the water from several springs reached in excavating for the sewer. The water furnished is cool and pure, and is to be supplied, by a force pump, throughout his stables. Mr. Martin also intends at an early day to erect a building on the site of the old Banks Bakery, to be used as a Farmers' Hotel, which will likewise be supplied with water by the springs and pump alluded to.

Again: The sewer in front of Liberty Point has been thoroughly repaired.

SMALL INDUSTRIES THAT MAY BE.—We learn from an old inhabitant that in former years nearly all the housewives in this section grew small crops of hops. The practice has fallen into disuse. But now that we have an early prospect of quick transit and low rates via the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway when completed to Greensboro, we suggest that the experiment of raising them again be tried. There is a large and constant demand for hops in the Northern cities, where they are used in the preparation of medicine as well as for brewers, and other yeast; and the climate and soil hereabouts is peculiarly adapted to their growth.

The same facts apply to the cultivation of horse radish, for which there is always a ready market.

MUSIC.—Mr. R. F. Peterson delivered an interesting lecture last night on MUSIC at the Baptist Church, to a large and intelligent audience.

Cumberland Pensions.

The Secretary of the Interior, in a communication dated January 29, 1884, sends us the following list of pensioners of the United States "on the roll January 1, 1883," resident in Cumberland county:

17,031	Lowe, Joel					
5,457	Averett, Mary					
14,328	Underwood, Sidney					
20,233	Fuller, Sophia					
13,327	Smith, Sophia					
1,073	Bain, Delilah					
6,936	Gill, Nancy					
14,117	Wheeler, Eliza					
16,881	Tomlinson, Sarah					
28,947	Watson, Dorcas					
12,709	Blalock, Helen E.					
15,327	Council, Catherine					
1,624	Hall, Rebecca					
32,302	Powers, Bethia					
6,934	Powers, Catherine					
15,491	Leonard, Mary					
16,491	Leonard, Elizabeth					
60,304	Walker, Wm. H.	Private	Capt. Cook's Co.	10th Regt.	Cavalry	Cedar Creek
	Blocker, Elizabeth	widow				
	Little River Academy					
	Manchester					
	Eaglesley, wd. of Silas					
	Gilmore, Sarah	widow	1812			
	Bain, Mary					
	Bain, Catherine	

Mr. Morrison's Tariff Bill.

The long-expected tariff bill has at last been prepared by the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. With the exception of provisos: that no dutiable goods shall pay a tax less than that provided for in the Morrill bill of 1861; and that the taxes on cotton and cotton goods shall not exceed 40 per cent. ad valorem, on metals 50 per cent., and on wool and woolen goods 60 per cent.—the bill, after adding to the free list, provides for a "horizontal" reduction of 20 per cent. on all other articles.

Following is said to be the bill prepared:

An Act to Reduce Import Duties and War Tariff Taxes:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the first day of July, 1884, in lieu of the duties and rates of duty imposed by law on the importation of the goods, wares and merchandise mentioned in the several schedules of "An act to reduce internal revenue taxation and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1883, and hereinafter enumerated, there shall be levied, collected and paid eighty per cent of the several duties and rates of duty now imposed on said articles severally; that is to say, on all the articles mentioned in;

Schedule I—Cotton and cotton goods. Schedule J—Hemp, jute and flax goods, other than jute butts. Schedule K—Wool and woolens. Schedule C—Metals, other than ores. Schedule M—Books, papers, etc. Schedule E—Sugar. Schedule F—Tobacco. Schedule D—Wood and woodenware, except as hereinafter provided. On all articles subject to ad valorem duty in Schedule B—Earthenware and glassware. Schedule G—Provisions, except as hereinafter provided. Schedule N—Sundries, other than precious stones, salt, coal, bristles and lime. Schedule A—Chemical products, except as hereinafter provided.

No duty or rate of duty shall, after said first day of July, 1884, be levied, collected or paid in excess of forty per cent advalorem, or its equivalent, on cotton and cotton goods; fifty per cent advalorem, or its equivalent, on metals, and sixty per cent advalorem on wool and woolen goods.

Provided, That nothing in this act shall operate to rednce the duty above imposed on any article below the rate at which said articles were severally dutiable under "an act to provide for the payment of outstanding treasury notes; to authorize a loan to regulate and fix the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1861, commonly called the Morrill tariff; on all unpolished cylinder crown and common window glass, or cast polished plate glass, unsilvered, exceeding twenty-four by sixty, inches square; on salt in bags, sacks, barrels or other packages or in bulk.

Sec. 2. On and after the first day of July, 1884, the importation of the articles enumerated and described in this section shall be exempt from duty, that is to say, iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites and sulphur ore; copper imported in the form of ores, lead ore and lead dross; nickel in ore, matte chromate of iron or chromic ore; coal slack or culm; coal, bituminous or shale; timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves; wood, manufactured not specially enumerated, as provided for in this act; hay, chicory root, ground or unground, burnt or prepared; acorns and dandelion root, raw or prepared, and all other articles used or intended to be used as coffee or as substitutes therefor not specially enumerated or provided for in this act; jute butts, bristles, beeswax, lime, glycerine (crude) fish glue or isinglass; sponges, dextrines, burnt starch, gum substitute or British gum; extracts of hemlock and other bark used for tanning, not otherwise enumerated or provided for in this act; indigo, extracts of and carmined; tartars partly refined, including Ces crystals, cement, Roman, Portland and all others; whiting and Paris white dry; wood tar, coal tar; crude coal tar, products of, such as naphtha, benzine, benzola, dead oil and pitch; all preparations of coal tar, not colors or dye, not specifically enumerated or provided for in this act; logwood and other dyewood, extracts and decoctions of ochre and ochery earths, umber and umber earths and sienna and sienna earths; all earths or clays unwrought or unmanufactured not specially enumerated or provided for in this act; all barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs and bulbous roots and excrescences, such as nut galls, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, grains, gums and gum resins; herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots and stems; spices, vegetables, seeds (aromatic, not garden seeds), and seeds of morbid growth; weeds, woods used expressly for dying and dried insects; any of the foregoing which are not edible, but which have been advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by any other process of manufacture, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.

THE ORIGIN OF MOSQUITOES.—The Indians have a very satisfactory account of the origin of the Montezuma mosquitoes. The legend runs thus: There were in times of old, many moons ago, two huge feathered monsters permitted by the Manitou to descend from the sky and alight on the banks of the Seneca river. Their form was exactly that of the mosquito. They were so large that they darkened the sun like a cloud as they flew toward the earth. Standing one on either bank they guarded the river, and stretching their long necks into the canoes of the Indians, as they attempted to paddle along the stream, gobbled them up as the stork king in the fable gobbled up the frogs. The destruction of life was so great that not an Indian could pass without being devoured in the attempt. It was long before the monsters could be exterminated, and then only by the combined efforts of all the warriors of the Cayuga and Onondaga nations. The battle was terrible, but the warriors finally triumphed, and the mammoth mosquitoes were slain and left unburied. For this neglect the Indians had to pay dearly, the carcasses decomposed, and the particles, vivified by the sun, flew off in clouds of mosquitoes which have filled the country ever since.—*The Manhattan Magazine.*

EX-SENATOR COOPER MURDERED.—Judge Henry Cooper, formerly U. S. Senator from Tennessee, was killed by robbers in Mexico recently. He was manager of the Polk silver mine, and had some $30,000 of funds in possession at the time.

Ways and Walks of North Carolinians.

Mr. S. W. Steele has been appointed superintendent of the Great Factory in Richmond county.

Dr. Kemp P. Battle, Jr., recently appointed in the marine hospital service, has been assigned to duty at the port of New York.

Mrs. Letitia Morehead Walker has given $1,000 to build a bath house at the Oxford Orphan Asylum, as a memorial to her son, John Morehead Walker.

About 50 recruits have been enlisted here for the U. S. Army within the past two months, says the Charlotte *Democrat*. Don't say our people are not loyal to the "old flag."

A young man of this city, says the Raleigh *Visitor*, only twenty years of age, has been engaged nineteen times. It is seldom that a youth of his age has been the hero of so many escapes.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* learns from Chapel Hill that the late Prof. C. D. Grandy of the State University, in his last will and testament, gave the Philanthropic Society his valuable library.

The same paper says that a young son of Hon. R. R. Bridgers, President of the W. & W. Railroad, is an apprentice in the machine shops of that excellent road, and fares like all other apprentices usually do.

Mr. Norwood Huske, of Wilmington, says the *Review*, has removed to Ocala, Fla., where he will take charge of an orange grove in that neighborhood belonging to Mr. T. W. Strange, Mr. Huske and other Wilmingtonians.

Capt. Wm. A Kirkland, of the United States Navy, says the Wilmington *Review*, now in command of the receiving ship *Colorado*, at New York, has volunteered to take charge of the Greely relief expedition, which is now fitting out. Capt. Kirkland is a North Carolinian by birth and was the classmate in college of Hon. A. M. Waddell, of this city. He will probably be assigned to the perilous duty for which he has volunteered.

Mr. T. B. Stith, of Goldsboro, says the *Bulletin*, of that progressive town, may be considered the rival of the inventor that thought up the plan of running an engine by electricity. He passed through our streets with an engine that was as cold as a cold potato, (there being no water nor steam about it), but the little thing was running and whistling as though she had 40 pounds of steam.

The Laughinghouse Saw Mill Feed Attachment, says the Kinston *Free Press*, is one of the best inventions of the age. The millers all complain of the amount of time consumed in sawing lumber and this attachment comes in answer to that complaint. Mr. E. S. Laughinghouse is the inventor and they are manufactured and sold at Miller & Laughinghouse's machine shops.

The Wilmington *Star* says that the many friends of Mr. Eugene Wiggins, who was so badly injured near Lexington, South Carolina, a few days since, will be glad to learn that a dispatch was received here to the effect that his condition was much more encouraging, that he seemed to be steadily improving, and that strong hopes are now entertained of his ultimate recovery.

"The Philadelphia *Press*" (says the Richmond *Rocket*), "states, as a matter of news to some, that whole communities in Richmond county speak only the Gaelic language. The Wilmington *Star*, calling attention to the remark of the *Press*, asks for enlightenment on the subject. Sixty years ago the statement would have applied truly to the Spring Hill neighborhood of this county. At that time the population entire of that section—we mean white—was made up of original Scotch settlers who spoke only the Gaelic. They heard the Gospel delivered in Gaelic. Now, however, it is spoken only by a few of the old people; not from necessity either, as they long since have well acquainted themselves with the English, and now speak the old dialect simply to amuse and instruct the younger generation. But, as a dialect current in their everyday affairs, it has become well nigh obsolete, as, we are informed, is the case to a great extent in the old country."

Out of the Usual Run.

There is a school teacher in Duplin county, says the Kinston *Free Press*, who has 48 pupils of whom 29 are named Smith.

Mr. W. H. Best, says the Goldsboro *Messenger*, comes forward to say that some days since he cut down a hollow gum which contained one hundred and nine scorpions and one owl.

On the premises of Mr. W. D. Lunsford, of Flat River, a short time since, a large balloon was found, says the Durham *Recorder*. It was large enough for four men to get inside of it. No clue as to when it came.

Mr. W. H. Holloway, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, is the owner of a shotgun which for length and oddity "takes the cake." Its length is 7 feet 4 inches, while the barrel is 6 feet 4 inches long. The gun is an heirloom. Long before the time of the Revolution some Frenchmen brought its barrel, and another of the same length, to Richmond, Va. The barrels were stocked there by Mr. Holloway's great grandfarther and great grand-uncle. Both guns have been since handed down regularly in the respective families, Mr. Holloway falling heir to the one we mentioned, upon the death of his venerable father, recently. The gun is a flint-and-steel, about a twelve gauge, and well made, the barrel being exceedingly fine. The length is so unusual as to excite the wonder of all who see the gun. So good are its "shooting" qualities that deer have been killed with it at distances of 150 and 200 yards. It may safely be said that it is an inexpensive gun, for a little ammunition will in it go a long way. It is a good family gun, as the paterfamilias can, as his boys come of age, cut off each enough barrel to make an ordinary gun, and yet have a reserve supply on hand.

MR. SKINNER SEATED.—The House Elections committee has settled the election contest from the first district by awarding the seat to Mr. Skinner, on the ground that he was legally elected. The vote was 6 to 5.

Hon J. C. S. Blackburn will succeed Senator Williams as Senator for Kentucky.

The Old Raleigh Colony Remembered.

A resolution pending in the United States Senate refers to one of the least generally known, but most interesting and pathetic, events in the early history of this country. This resolution, offered by Senator Vance, proposes some fitting commemoration or memorial of the approaching three hundredth anniversary of the landing of Sir Walter Raleigh's ill-fated colony on the North Carolina coast.

Rightly discriminating, we must attribute a peculiar honor of pioneership in settling these United States to that expedition of Philip Amidas and Arthur Barlow, which, starting from England on the 27th of April, 1584, and taking the roundabout course of the Canaries and the West Indies, thence coasted northward, and entering Ocracoke Inlet, landed on the 13th of July upon Wococken Island, and afterward upon Roanoke.

Many prior explorations of our shores there undoubtedly had been. Not to raise the question of Northmen discoveries, nor the extent of our Atlantic seaboard skirted by Sebastian Cabot in 1498, Ponce de Leon, more than seventy years before, had landed in Florida, and Gomez, nearly sixty years before, had coasted along the coast of New York and New England. Soto's travels through Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, and Missouri had also preceded Raleigh's experiment by forty years, while Verazzani's touching near Cape Fear, on his way north, had preceded it by just threescore. Ribault, too, at the head of his Huguenots, had left a small party, in 1562, to found a settlement near Port Royal, in South Carolina, though the remnant of the survivors soon abandoned it; while St. Augustine, the oldest city in the United States, was permanently founded, as is well known, in 1565.

But what gives interest and importance to Raleigh's venture, even among these and other explorations and settlements of an earlier date, is that it was the first establishment of a regular colony of the English-speaking race in this land. The main motive of those who took part in it, as in its luckless predecessors under Frobisher and Gilbert, was undoubtedly the quest of gold; but the founder of the enterprise was swayed by a love of adventure and the extension of knowledge. Soldier, poet, navigator, legislator, courtier, and historian, Raleigh has been admiringly styled "highest among the statesmen of England who advanced the colonization of the United States." No doubt during his service as a youth under Coligny, in France, Raleigh's interest in America was aroused through the fate of the French Protestant colony in Florida, harassed by the Spaniards. At all events, no sooner had he become a favorite of Queen Elizabeth than he first procured proprietary rights of discovery and settlement for his step-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, and then, when the latter had perished at sea, caused the grant to be transferred to himself.

The two vessels which he fitted out at his own cost entered Ocracoke Inlet, as has been said, in midsummer of 1584. The beauty of the scene, of the ocean dotted with islands, the woods filled with fruits, flowers, and birds, and the luxuriant vegetation, caused the voyagers to believe they had come upon a paradise, while the natives whom they met proved hospitable. It was the impassioned description of this region which the explorers gave on their return two months later that caused Elizabeth to call it Virginia. Raleigh sent to his new territory the following year a fleet of seven vessels, under Sir Richard Grenville, carrying more than a hundred colonists, with Ralph Lane as Governor. They began exploring for gold with a vigor and greed that inspired distrust in the natives. The wonders of their fire-arms increased the alarm; and at length native hostility nearly led to their perishing from starvation, when Sir Francis Drake, fortunately appearing with a large fleet at Roanoke Inlet, on his way to England, took home at their request the entire colony.

A few days later Raleigh's supply ships arriving, under Greenville, left fifteen men to hold the territory, and the next year, 1587, a well-appointed colony of farmers and mechanics landed at Roanoke Island, under John White. Seventeen women were of the number, and one of these, White's daughter Eleanor, the wife of Dare, gave birth to the first English child born in America, Virginia Dare. White returned to England for supplies, but the two vessels which were laden with them, through the fatal policy of cruising for prizes on the way out, were, to Raleigh's dismay, driven back to England. The little settlement was, accordingly, left unsuccored until after the destruction of the Spanish Armada; and when, in 1590, White returned to North Carolina, the colony had utterly disappeared, and was never heard of again.

Strange and sad as was the fate of this colony at Roanoke Island, it was the true forerunner of that successful planting of the English race, soon afterward, a little farther north, which soon became the germ of the United States. It was through Raleigh's colony that the English people acquired their first definite knowledge of America. Through it they became familiar with the uses and the possibilities of tobacco, maize, and the potato; they understood the character of the voyages required to reach this new land and the advantages it offered them. Even the failure of Raleigh's venture was too plainly due to bad judgment or bad conduct to discourage new attempts.

Mr. Vance properly seeks to revive the memory of these historic events. Even should it be found unnecessary to make their commemoration take any formal shape as a public celebration, it is well to have called attention to this striking page in the annals of the country.—*N. Y. Sun.*

SHOOTING EXTRAORDINARY.—The Pittsboro *Record* is informed that Mr. R. E. Harris, of New Hope township, recently killed at one shot thirteen partridges, at the second shot ten partridges, at the third shot two wild turkeys, at the fourth shot two wild ducks, and at the fifth shot one large wild gobler. And the Kinston *Free Press* learns that Mr. J. W. Dixon, of Greene county, killed five wild turkeys at one shot last week.

An accident on the Carolina Central Railroad on Wednesday last resulted in the death of the fireman —— Taylor and in serious injury to the engineer C. Collins, from scalding.

Letter from Texas.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MEXIA, LIMESTONE CO., TEXAS,
January 30, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—Perhaps a few words from the "Lone Star State" may be interesting to some of the readers of the OBSERVER. Mexia is a nice little town situated on the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and has a population of 1,500 or 2,000; there are thirty-six business houses, which do a large business, and mostly on the credit system. The merchants keep very busy taking notes and mortgages, (mostly from negroes.) This is a bad report—nevertheless, it is true. There are also two Banks—one, a private firm, and the other a National Bank. The cashiers are accomplished gentlemen. Mr. W. L. Murphy, of Cumberland county, is Cashier of the latter. We have also here two steam mills and gins—one of the gins is the most convenient in the State and, perhaps, in the United States. You have only to drive your cotton inside of the gin, then the suction elevator—about ten inches in diameter—is put over your wagon, and will suck the cotton up as fast as four 50 saw gins can gin your cotton. In twenty-five or thirty minutes you can have a large bale ready for market. This elevator also brings cotton about 120 feet from the gin house and drops it in the gin. I have never seen or read of any thing to compare with it. With these facilities Mexia is a fast and growing little town.

Tehuacana is also a place of some importance, and is situated six miles northwest of Mexia. There is a fine college here, with about 250 students. This is a very high point—any o e can see from the top of the hill just as far westward over the prairie as his eyes will allow him. The country here is nearly all prairie, and is entered. The land is very rich and mostly in cultivation. You can see almost any race of people here—from the American down to the Turk and Moor. The Germans have acquired quite a reputation by their skillful farming.

The weather has been very cold since Christmas, but is now pleasant as spring. Fall oats are nearly all killed out with the cold weather, and the farmers will be obliged to plant again.

The people of Texas are very clever and sociable, and this country is not near so rough as reports represent. The law is tried to be rigidly enforced for crime. We have a great many North Carolinians out here, and many from Cumberland county. Young ladies are not so plentiful here as they are in the Old North State; but, then, young men, the quality is very fine, and no young man could help falling in love with them.

The soil is black and snuff colored, and in some places very sticky. Corn, cotton, cane and potatoes are raised in abundance.

The climate is very changeable, and often in winter very cold, more especially when we have what is known here as a norther. Spring and summer are very pleasant. Summer much more so than in the old State. J. F. C.

A GREAT FLOOD IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A dispatch from Pittsburg of last Wednesday says that the river at that point had reached thirty-one feet and six inches—the highest stage since 1852. Dispatches from the head-waters of both rivers report that the water is still rising, "while here" says the dispatch, "it is creeping up into the streets at the rate of eight inches per hour. Miles of property in this city on the south side and in Alleghany are submerged, and hundreds of families have been compelled to move out of their residences. All the mills and factories on the banks of both rivers have suspended operations and connection between Pittsburgh and Alleghany by street cars is entirely cut off. Schools in the First and Fourth Wards have been closed. Water covers the office furniture in the Robinson House, and is within one foot of the first floor of the Duquesne depot. Merchants on Water street have removed their goods to the second floor—a precaution which has never before been taken. Railroad traffic on all river lines is greatly retarded, and the Baltimore & Ohio, the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, the Pittsburgh & Western and Alleghany Railroads will have either to suspend entirely or will be compelled to defer running runs. So far damages are confined exclusively to the flooding of property. The greatest suffering and damage reported in this vicinity is in the Yonghioghenny region, where many places and portions of towns lying on the lowlands have been inundated and hundreds of families forced to desert their homes and fly before the coming flood. In some places it has been found necessary to anchor houses to trees and rocks to keep them from drifting off. The scene along the route of the great ice gorge, which extended thirty miles up the Yonghioghenny river, beggars description. Streets and door-yards were piled full of ice, in many instances the heaps being fifteen and twenty feet high. So far as can be learned no lives have been lost, but the pecuniary damage will be immense."

FRUIT KILLED.—J. Van Lindley, the proprietor of Pomona Hill Nurseries, near this place, informs us that a careful examination of his orchards and that of his neighbors, reveals the fact that the peaches are nearly all killed in the bud. This is the second time in his knowledge that such a thing has occurred in this State. In 1880-'81 the peaches were generally killed in the bud. This is sad news to every body—not only the growers, but nearly every body loves the peach. Mr. L. thinks that the mild weather preceding the severe cold spell was the cause of the fruit being killed.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

A WORTHY SON OF HIS FATHER.—Bishop G. F. Pierce, of Georgia, the great Methodist leader of the South, celebrated his golden wedding on Monday last at Sparta. The Bishop's father Rev. Lovic Pierce, was the great apostle of Georgia Methodism, and for over half a century the son has followed vigorously the path set by the father as an ecclesiastical leader.

AN EXAMPLE FOR CUMBERLAND.—The State Exposition, says the Durham *Tobacco Plant*, is booming in Durham. Mr. Henry Fries, the Secretary, in a few hours secured the subscription of forty-two shares. This is only the beginning. Durham county will not take less than one hundred shares, and will make an exhibition of which our citizens will all be proud.

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause: *the entire fulfilment of its promises.*

The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction.

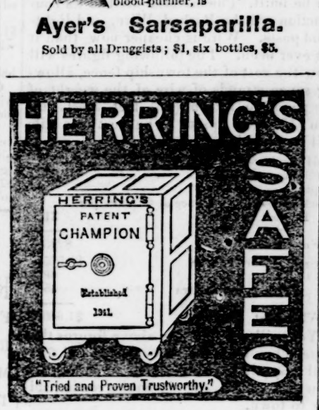
The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE
FOR THE
WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.

PREPARED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

FOR ALL THE FORMS OF
Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Blood Disorders,
the best remedy, because the most searching and thorough blood-purifier, is
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles, $5.



HERRING'S SAFES.

THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes. WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

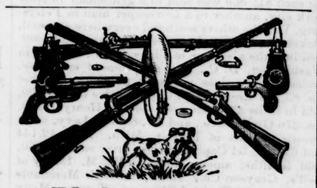
WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.
Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.
Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
Autograph and Photograph Albums.
Blank Books.
Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.
Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Papeteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards; Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.
G. H. HAIGH.
Nov 8, 1883 40tf

Safe for Sale.

A LARGE FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF SAFE, of good make, nearly new, will be sold at a bargain. Apply at
THIS OFFICE.
Nov 21, 1883 42tf

J. H. FARRAR,
(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.
Organs $40 to $150; Orguinettes $9 to $15; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.
AGENTS WANTED.
Feb y 22, 1883. 3-1y



TO SPORTSMEN.

I HAVE taken the agency for Laflin & Rand's Orange Rifle and Ducking Powder.
A full stock of all the different grades kept constantly on hand.
Orders solicited at lowest manufacturers' prices.
WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

SUNNYSIDE NURSERY
FOR
Spring, 1884,

Can furnish everything for the Garden, Greenhouse, Park or Cemetery.
Landscape Gardening a specialty.
Illustrated Catalogue now ready.
Special list of Summer Bedding Plants ready about 1st of March.
Address orders to
JAMES M. LAMB,
Sunnyside,
Jan'y 16, 1884. Fayetteville, N. C. 50-3m

J. M. BEASLEY
—HAS IN STORE A WELL SELECTED LOT OF—
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sizes.
CHAINS, CHARMS, LOCKETS, CROSSES, WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, NECK-CHAINS—GOLD AND PLATED; PENS AND PENHOLDERS.

SOLID SILVER WARE.
Spoons—Table and Tea; Sugar Spoons; Forks; Cream and Gravy Ladles; Cake, Butter and Pie Knives.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Spoons—Table and Tea, Forks, Knives, Fish, Cake and Pie Knives, Sugar Spoons, Berry Spoons, Casters, Cake Baskets, Cups, Butter Dishes, Pickle Stands, Toilet Sets, Vases, Spoon Holders. Yes, they are all here.

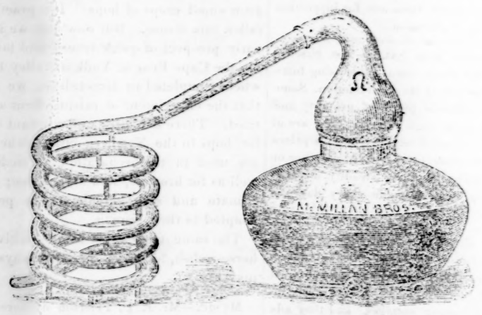
CLOCKS.
One and Eight Day, Strike, Alarm, Weights and Springs—big and little.

CUTLERY.
Table Knives, Pocket Knives, Scissors of all sizes. Yes, Come to BEASLEY'S and you will find about anything you want, even to a Banjo String.

Repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

J. M. BEASLEY,
Next door to Messrs. Hinsdale & Broadfoot's near Market Place.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 8, 1883. 40tf

STILLS AND STOVES.

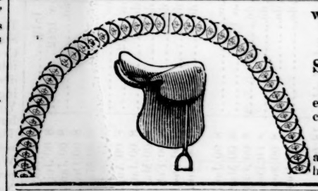


WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE LOT OF BOTH
New and Second-hand Stills,
Caps, Arms and Worms, from 10 to 25 bbls. capacity.
A Large Lot of Still Bottoms of many sizes.
As this is about the closing of the season now is the time to prepare for repairing your Stills. Repairing through the country a specialty.

GLUE KETTLES, SKIMMERS & DIPPERS.
Our PRICES THE LOWEST; OUR WORK THE BEST; OUR TERMS THE MOST LIBERAL.

IN COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,
we cordially invite you to an inspection of our stock not merely because we desire you to purchase, but that you may see for yourself the result of years' experience devoted to the pleasing of our patrons. We have a large assortment of

TIN TOILET SETS, latest out;
Tin-ware, stamped and pieced; Tin Valleys; Sheet Zinc; Galvanized, Russia and Common Sheet Iron; Stove Pipes of all sizes; Stove Repairs for a large variety of different makes and patterns.
Wise men will do well to have their heating stoves cleaned up and ready for the cold weather.
McMILLAN BROS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 25, 1883. 38tf



W. OVERBY. C. P. OVERBY.
W. OVERBY & SON.
46 South Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Saddle & Harness Manufacturers.
The only House in this line in Fayetteville selling exclusively its own work. The Senior partner has conducted this business for over thirty years.
We use good oak-tanned leather.
Saddles at all prices. All our work is hand-made and warranted. Everything that is kept in a first-class harness-shop we have. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

Iron of all kinds;
Axles; Cart and Buggy Material; general line of Builders' Hardware; Axes; Shovels; Spades; Broad Axes; Adzes; Hatchets; Fire Dogs; Shovels and Tongs; Nails, &c.
At CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Nov 1, 1883 39tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.

J. S. EVANS & CO.
Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.
A BARGAIN.
A second-hand Brown Cotton Gin, in good order.
JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,
Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct 4, 1883 35tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if FOUTZ'S Powders are used in time.
FOUTZ'S Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
FOUTZ'S Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
FOUTZ'S Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
FOUTZ'S Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Dec 6, 1883 44-1y

PATENTS
Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*
Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*
Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*
We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
Dec 7, 1882 137tf